## **LISTING OF CLAIMS**

- 1. (currently amended): A eukaryotic host cell transformed with a nucleic acid construct comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a xylose isomerase comprising an amino acid sequence that has at least 70 % sequence identity with the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1, wherein, when whereby the nucleic acid construct is expressed, upon transformation of the host cell, confers to the host cell acquires the ability to grow on xylose as a carbon source.
- 2. (currently amended): A transformed host cell according to claim 1, wherein the host cell is a yeast cell, preferably a yeast that belongs to one of the genera: Saccharomyces, Kluyveromyces, Candida, Pichia, Schizosaccharomyces, Hansenula, Kloeckera, Schwanniomyces, and Yarrowia.
- 3. (currently amended) The yeast A transformed host cell according to claim [[2]] 18; wherein the yeast belongs to one that is a member of the a species selected from the group consisting of [[:]] S. cerevisiae, S. bulderi, S. barnetti, S. exiguus, S. uvarum, S. diastaticus, K. lactis, K. marxianus, and K. fragilis.
- 4. (currently amended): A transformed host cell according to claim 1, wherein the host cell is a filamentous fungus, preferably a filamentous fungus that belongs to one of the genera:

  Aspergillus, Trichoderma, Humicola, Acremonium, Fusarium, and Penicillium.
- 5. (currently amended) A transformed host cell of claim 1 according to any one of the preceding claims, whereby wherein the nucleotide sequence encoding a xylose isomerase is operably linked to a promoter that drives causes sufficient expression of the xylose isomerase in the host cell, such that to confer to the host cell the ability to isomerise can isomerize xylose [[in]] to xylulose.
- 6. (currently amended) A transformed host cell according to claim <u>5</u> [[6]], <u>wherein</u> whereby the promoter is insensitive to catabolite repression in the host cell.

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7. (currently amended) A transformed host cell according to claim 1 any one of the preceding claims, whereby the host cell that further comprises a genetic modification that results in a characteristic selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) increased transport of xylose into the host cell;
- (b) increased xylulose kinase activity;
- (c) increased flux of the pentose phosphate pathway;
- (d) decreased sensitivity to catabolite respression;
- (e) increased tolerance to ethanol, osmolarity or organic acids; or and,
- (f) <u>decreased</u> reduced production of by-products,

which increase or decrease is in comparison to a similar cell that does not comprise said genetic modification.

8. (currently amended) A transformed host cell according to claim 7, wherein the genetic modification consist of results in (i) overexpression of an endogenous gene[[s]], (ii) expression of a heterologous gene[[s]], or (iii) a combination of (i) and (ii) thereof, and

whereby wherein the gene being expressed or overexpressed is selected from the group consisting of a gene encoding:

- (a) a hexose or pentose transporter;
- (b) a pentose transporter;
- (c) a[[n]] xylulose kinase;
- (d) an enzyme from the pentose phosphate pathway,
- (e) a glycolytic enzyme, and
- (f) an ethanologenic enzyme[[s]].
- 9. (currently amended) A transformed host cell according to claim 7, wherein the genetic modification results in consist of the inactivation of an endogenous genes, whereby the gene which is selected from the group consisting of:
  - (a) a gene encoding a hexose kinase-gene;
  - (b) the Saccharomyces MIG1 gene; and
  - (c) the Saccharomyces MIG2 gene; [[s]] and
- (d) a gene homologous to (a), (b) or (c) and which hybridizes thereto hybridising homologues thereof.

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A transformed host cell according to claim 1 any one of the 10. (currently amended) preceding claims, whereby the host cell-that further expresses one or more enzymes that confers on to the host cell the ability to produce lactic acid, acetic acid, succinic acid, amino acids, 1,3propanediol, ethylene, glycerol, <u>a</u> β-lactam antibiotic[[s]] <u>or and a cephalosporin[[s]]</u>.

- A transformed host cell according to claim 10 that further 11. (currently amended) comprises, whereby the host cell contains a genetic modification that results in decreased alcohol dehydrogenase activity.
- 12. (currently amended) A process for producing ethanol, whereby the process comprises comprising the steps of:
  - fermenting a medium containing a source of xylose with the [[a]] transformed (a) host cell as defined in any one of claim[[s]] 1[[-9]], which whereby the host cell ferments xylose to ethanol, and, optionally,
  - (b) recovering recovery of the ethanol.
- A process according to claim 12, wherein whereby the medium 13. (currently amended) also contains a source of glucose.
- 14. (currently amended) A process according to claim[[s]] 12 or 13, wherein whereby the production volumetric of ethanol productivity is occurs at a rate of at least 0.5 g ethanol per liter litre per hour.
- A process according to claims any one of claims claim 12 [[-14]], 15. (currently amended) wherein whereby the ethanol yield is at least 50 %.
- A process for producing, as a fermentation product, selected-from 16. (currently amended) the group consisting of lactic acid, acetic acid, succinic acid, an amino acid[[s]], 1,3-propanediol, ethylene, glycerol, a β-lactam antibiotic[s] or and a cephalosporin[[s]], which whereby the process comprises the steps of:
  - fermenting a medium containing a source of xylose with the [[a]] transformed (a) host cell as defined in claims of claim 10 or 11, whereby the which host cell ferments xylose to yield the fermentation product, and, optionally,
  - recovering recovery of the fermentation product. (b)

17. (*currently amended*) A process according to claim 16, <u>wherein whereby</u> the medium also contains a source of glucose.

- 18. (new) The yeast cell of claim 2 that is a member of a genus selected from the group consisting of Saccharomyces, Kluyveromyces, Candida, Pichia, Schizosaccharomyces, Hansenula, Kloeckera, Schwanniomyces, and Yarrowia.
- 19. (new) The filamentous fungus cell of claim 4 that is a member of a genus selected from the group consisting of Aspergillus, Trichoderma, Humicola, Acremonium, Fusarium, and Penicillium.
- 20. *(new)* The process of claim 16 wherein the host cell further comprises a genetic modification that results in decreased alcohol dehydrogenase activity.

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